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LIBRARY SERVICE TRENDS IN THE VARIOUS CAMPUSES OF RASHTRIYA SANSKRIT SANSTHAN



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ABSTRACT

India is the Land of Knowledge and wisdom from the time immemorial even the foreigners visited India to satisfy their intellectual curiosities. The British, French, Portuguese, Chinese, Arabians, Persians, Italians, Greeks, Egyptians and Germans are examples.

KEYWORDS :various campuses ,sanskrit sansthan ,humanities and social sciences.

INTRODUCTION

Sanskrit is the life line of the Indian society. It has played the role of medium of academic interaction and activities for alternatives for at least more than 5000 years in the known history of India. For this reason, it became rich and in valuable repository of Indian thought and culture. Therefore Sanskrit is not a mere language in sense of term “language” but much more beyond it. It contains written material pertaining to various branches of study such as science .Technology, Humanities and social sciences. The wisdom of Sanskrit text in the above field is parallel and complementary to the present day knowledge in concerned subject. It is the mother of all Indian languages in more than one sense. It has not only given rise to several Indian languages but also clear their structure and evocable dimension. Even today it is a source for all Indian languages to derive their basic strength of growth and to meet the challenges of modern technology and sciences. Sanskrit places before us the social, moral and religious values to which this great nation has shown its adherence for thousands of years. And to put it in a very simple way, Sanskrit is the soul of India.

Gandhi Said *“Sanskrit is the mother of all Languages. Without Sanskrit one cannot know is unable to know what India is”*.

Vinoba Bhave said *“When I travelled throughout India, it was easy for me to know what everybody says because of my knowledge of Sanskrit”*.

Therefore *“Sanskrit is the soul of India, serving Sanskrit means serving knowledge that is guiding the humanity with the lamp of knowledge and wisdom”*.

The ancient Indian Universities like Nalanda and Takshashila can accommodate more than 10,000 candidates without fees, and they can leave and become scholars and serve humanity in different parts of world. The Library of Nalanda and Takshasheela contained books on all branches of human intellectual pursuit.

Sanskrit was considered as "Dev Bhasha", "Devavani" or the language of the Gods by ancient Indians. The word Sanskrit, meaning "refined" or "purified," is the antonym of prakrita, meaning "natural," or "vulgar." It is made up of the primordial sounds, and is developed systematically to include the natural progressions of sounds as created in the human mouth. Jawaharlal Nehru has said that *“Sanskrit is a language amazingly rich, efflorescent, full of luxuriant growth of all kinds, and yet precise and strictly keeping within the framework of grammar which Panini laid down two thousand years ago. It spread out, added to its richness, became fuller and more ornate, but always it stuck to its original roots. The ancient Indians attached a great deal of importance to sound, and hence their writing, poetry or prose, had a rhythmic and musical quality. Our modern languages of India are children of Sanskrit, and to it owe most of their vocabulary and their forms of expressions”*(1). Sanskrit has played a vital role in the development of all Indian languages and in the preservation and promoting of the cultural heritage of India. No Indian language can flourish without the help of Sanskrit also provides the theoretical foundation of ancient science. Hence it becomes essential to preserve and propagate Sanskrit for all round development of India.

Will, Durant (1985-1986) American eminent historian has noted in his famous book, the case for India, As *“India is the mother land of our race and Sanskrit the mother of all European Lanuages”* (3) he was the mother of our philosophy; mother, through the Arabs, of much of our mathematics; mother, through the Buddha, of the ideals embodied in Christianity; mother, through the village community, of self-government and democracy.

Alain Danielou (1907-1994) Son of French aristocracy, author of numerous books on philosophy, religion, history and arts of India and perhaps the first European to boldly proclaim his Handiness. He settled in India for fifteen years in the study of Sanskrit. He had a wide effect upon Europe's understanding of Hinduism.

He has observed: *“The creation of Sanskrit, the “refined”, Language, was prodigious work on a grand scale”*. (4)

LIBRARY SERVICES

Today's libraries are ever changing. The term applies to how patrons are enabled to use the library and all it provides. In many ways all librarians are teachers. In other ways we are in the customer business and serving the patron's needs is what it's all about. I love these 5 laws written long ago.

THE FIVE LAWS OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

1. Books are for use.
2. Every reader his or her book,
3. Every book it's reader.

4. Save the time of the reader.
5. The library is a growing organism.

Indian Universities constitutes one of the higher education system in the world and today in our country there are more than 43 Central Universities, 289 State Universities, 130 Deemed Universities, 50 Institutions of National importance, 94 Private Universities, and 31,324 Colleges 115 million students with 6 Lack teachers. This vast academic community needs a wide information services in the changing academic environment. The Library services are of two types - Technical Services and Readers services. Technical services also known as work behind the screen. Other words, technical services are the preparation for providing better reader services which includes acquisition of Materials, Cataloguing, building weeding out of reading materials or other work done before the reader's services.

The present studies are a survey of Library services are provides by Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan Library:

1. Book lending Services
2. Internet Services
3. Open Access
4. Library Catalogue
5. Copying and Printing
6. Reprography Service
7. Find e-journals/journals
8. Find a Thesis or Dissertations
9. Research Services
10. Book Bank Services
11. Circulation issue/return
12. Reference Services
13. Service for the Alumni and Visitors

NEED AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Sanskrit is the oldest and the most systematic language in the world. Sanskrit was a complete success and became the language of all cultured people in India and in countries under Indian influence. Sanskrit also provides the theoretical foundation to ancient sciences. Hence it becomes essential to preserve and promote Sanskrit language. Here comes the importance of Sanskrit library and library services. The objectives of services are:

- to acquire an understanding of basic bibliographic concept,
- to develop effective information search strategies,
- to seek help when they need additional orientations to information tools or services,
- to expand their knowledge of information resources,
- to develop information literacy.

To fulfill these objectives, the library provides a range of users' services including instruction in use of libraries and information resources; Staff and services that are responsive to the needs of users of the library. The library provides varieties of study space and facilities to use its collection and resources.

Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan was established in 15th oct.1970 for preserving and propagating Sanskrit for all round development of India. So the investigator decided to conduct As Library service

trends in the various campuses of Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan (Deemed University): A critical study. Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan has now been declared as Deemed University on the recommendation of U.G.C. made by the Sanskrit by the Ministry of human resource development Government of India, Department of higher & secondary education, Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi vide their notification no.9-28/200-U.3 dated 7th May 2002. prof. Ram Karan Sharma was the founder Director of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan,

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Altenhoner, Reinhardt,(5)The introduction of digital preservation services into the operations of institutions where existing workflow processes are established affects the process infrastructure in many ways. This leads in itself to mutual adaptation needs. If not only internal but also external organizational units are involved and that is often unavoidable in a complex process such as the long-term preservation-the importance of a comprehensive service including an advanced organizational solution and a cost model is striking.

Almuth Gastinger (6) the subject this year was Academic Library and Information Services: New Paradigms for the Digital Age. The conference has been taking place every two years since 1992 and has proved to be one of the most popular forums for librarians and university managers from Europe and beyond to hear about and discuss new concepts, strategies, services, and technologies for academic and research libraries. This year's conference attracted almost 500 participants from 35 countries.

Ayris, Paul. (7)The article looks at the initial economic context for European research libraries and then examines ways in which libraries can tackle the threats which the current financial crisis poses. Joint procurement is one way in which libraries can achieve value for money, and the paper examines the role of JISC Collections in the UK. Innovation through collaboration and shared services are also ways in which libraries can innovate/make savings in a cost-effective way by sharing the burden of costs around the partnership.

Benjamin Pennell & Jill Sexton, (8) the UNC Chapel Hill Libraries have developed and implemented a system for providing real-time query suggestions from records found within its catalog. The system takes user input as it is typed to predict likely title, author, or subject matches in a manner functionally similar to the systems found on commercial websites such as google.com or amazon.com. This paper discusses the technologies, decisions and methodologies that went into the implementation of this feature, as well as analysis of its impact on user search behaviors.

Bulent Yimaz (9) the sensitivities of the parents on the reading and library use habits of their children in the fifth grade of primary schools in 8 central districts in Ankara was studied. Based on the results obtained through a questionnaire survey filled out by 344 fifth grade students, we found that parents are not enough sensitive to their children's reading and library use habits and it affects the habits of the students negatively.

Brandao, Alini Casimiro,(10)The concern in the management of files oriented to the practice of quality is a process that gradually gained strength within the archive. Thus allow the adequacy of services to the needs of search and satisfactory recovery from users. For this, we must think of archival services guided by standards of excellence that optimize the service to users during a routine file, complying with the requirements of completeness of the organizations with which they are serving.

Budinoski, Koste & Trajkovik, Vladimir,(11)The potential impact of social media in eGovernment was explored and a new 6th stage of sophistication into the maturity model called 'Citizen Inclusion' was introduced. This stage refers to citizens' empowerment and inclusion into eGovernment using social

network services, while also providing citizens with the ability to receive feedback on how government operates.

Chao-chen Chen & I-Hsiu Wu,(12) The Book Express Service sends books directly to homes, a great convenience for housebound people or those who are too busy to visit a library in person. Cross Campus Delivery, in effect, means cash savings to students requesting and obtaining books other than those readily available to them in their local library. Delivery for the Visually Impaired includes Braille and audio materials made accessible to the visually impaired throughout the entire national library networking system.

Chen,Shumei & Chen,Su-May Shein,(13)in this article the current study also analyzes of circulation librarians personal background factors on these three variable, and correlation between them. The result suggested that university circulation librarians “scarcely” or “occasionally” encountered different patrons, among whom the most frequently encountered types were the “externally attributive” and critical” once. Nevertheless librarians were found high emotionally labor workers who mostly performed emotional labor along the dimension of dealing with others’ negative emotions and expressing one’s positive emotions”.

Christian Flender & Michael Rosemann,(14)A multitude of stakeholders such as patients, nurses, general practitioners or social careers can be integrated by modeling complex interactions necessary for managing the provision and consumption of health care services. Furthermore, it is the availability of Service-oriented Architecture (SOA) that supports those integration efforts by enabling the flexible and reusable composition of autonomous, loosely-coupled and web-enabled software components.

Debra Lucas (15) the library to encourage faculty to engage and participate in services such as library instruction, interlibrary loan, course reserves, and research desk assistance. The more faculties know about the library, the more that they use them. Well informed faculties create students who will also be interested in the library. In-servicing is recommended because it allows librarians to market the library. Creating a well-planned library in-service also creates an opportunity to highlight a librarian’s teaching and research work.

George,Rodrigues (16) Survey of 72 library professionals working in professional college libraries in Mangalore shows that job security, performance evaluation and guidance, appointments and promotions play a positive role in the level of satisfaction, while responsibility and decision making aspects play a negative role. Concludes that by providing better physical facilities, strengthening the reward system, maintaining better interpersonal relations, job security, and promotion facilities provide for increased level of satisfaction that leads to better organizational climate.

Gupta,Dinesh & Jain,Abhinandan K.(17) The study covers 125 articles on marketing of library and information services during the period 1980-2008 mainly covering literature published in India, literature published by Indian authors in foreign publications, and literature published by foreign authors on India. Growth of literature year-wise has been shown; prominent authors, productive journals have been identified.

Hamad Ben Ibrahim Al Omran, (18) a survival study to 3 academic libraries located in Pennsylvania, it aiming at measuring the effects of service quality and users profiles on the usage of academic libraries. The study contained 188 users from the 3 libraries.

Jacobs, S.J. (19) there are many types of community service centres or telecentres, as they are Bette known Telecentres may be independent individual agencies, or various government initiatives such as Universal Service Agency – Telecentre Programme, Government Communications and Information Services (GCIS) – Multi-purpose Community Centre (MPCC) Programme, that are part of a project or

national agency. They are also known as community service centres, community information centres, community resource centres or community computer centres, according to the MPCC Research Report (Benjamin 1998:4).

James MacDonald & Kealin McCabe (20) Reference Service patrons are required to visit the reference desk of their own volition. Recognizing that a stationary librarian cannot reach a stationary patron, UNBC library began an innovative roaming reference pilot project in September, 2010. Combining the power of wireless networks, tablet computing and chat services, 5 librarians provided point-of-need, face-to-face and virtual reference services during peak reference hours over the fall 2010 semester.

STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

The problem for the present study is entitled as Library service trends in the various campuses of Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan (Deemed University): A critical study.

DEFINITION OF THE KEY TERMS

The Library Services' mission is to support the academic and personal enrichment of students, faculty, and staff with leading-edge service, information resources, facilities, and systems.

Library services (Encyclopedia)

Library services defined as the limitation within the library world in the way that services are delivered to users.

RASHTRIYA SANSKRIT SANSTHAN

Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan is a Deemed University under the Ministry of Human Resource Development Government of India for preserving and promoting Sanskrit, this means motto of Sansthan is "YOA NOOCHANA: SA NO MAHAN".

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

THE MAIN OBJECTIVES OF THE PRESENT STUDY ARE

- 1.To review the collections of Sansthan's libraries
- 2.To study the library services offered by Sansthan libraries
- 3.To assess the strength and weakness of the sansthan's library
- 4.To know expectations and problems faced by the users of the sansthan's libraries
- 5.To find the status of automation of these libraries
- 6.To find out the attempts taken by the library staff to promote various services.

METHODOLOGY

For the research of the study, to collect information from only for ten campuses of Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan in Library staff, permanent teachers, Acharya, Bed, Med. And PhD Students .there are three questionnaires designed, Questionnaires- I, was administered Library staff to find out library administration and library Services of ten campuses of Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan under study. Questionnaires –II was distributed all among the PhD, Med, B.ed and Acharya Students. Questionnaires'-III was permanent teachers to their opinion about the read out the Library services. Keeping in view of the significance of observation method. Most important that, personal visit have been made to all ten campus of Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan. Pilot studies were conducted to all the three questionnaires used in this study .and attempts was made to keep the questions cleared , easy

and simple to understand.

THE SANSTHAN IS RUNNING TEN CAMPUSES NAMELY:

1.Rashtriya Sanskrit. Sansthan(D.U.)	Guruvayoor Campus	Thrissur,	(Kerala)
2.Rashtriya Sasnkrit Sasnthan (D.U.)	Janakpuri,	New Delhi,	(Delhi)
3.Rashtriya Sasnkrit Sasnthan (D.U.)	Rajiv Ghandhi Campus	Sringeri,	(Karnatka)
4.Rashtriya Sasnkrit Sasnthan (D.U.)	Shri Sadashiv Campus,	Puri,	(Orissa)
5.Rashtriya Sasnkrit Sasnthan (D.U.)	Ganganath Jha Campus,	Allahabad	(U.P.)
6.Rashtriya Sasnkrit Sasnthan (D.U.)	Lucknow Campus,	Lucknow,	(U.P.)
7.Rashtriya Sasnkrit Sasnthan (D.U.)	Ranbir Campus,	Jammu,	(J&K)
8.Rashtriya Sasnkrit Sasnthan (D.U.)	Jaipur Campu,	Jaipur,	(Rajasthan)
9.Rashtriya Sasnkrit Sasnthan (D.U.)	Ved Vyas Campus,	Garali,	(H.P.)
10.Rashtriya Sasnkrit Sasnthan(D.U.)	Bhaopal Campus,	Bhopal,	(M.P.)
11.Rashtriya Sasnkrit Sasnthan(D.U.)	K.J.Somaiya Campus,	Mumbai,	(Maharashtra)

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The present study is used to test the library a service of Rashtriya Sasnkrit Sansthan. It is selected because of its applicability in Sanskrit development. The study is used to find the changing habits of library users.

LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

Study is limited to the Library of ten campuses of Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan libraries.in case of permanent teacher, Acharya students, B.Ed, M.Ed, Students &PhD research scholar's, data has been collected from All over India ten campuses of Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan and their resources centers.

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